

Abstract

The subject invention concerns a method of inhibiting respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infection in a patient by decreasing the endogenous protein kinase C (PKC) activity within the patient. Preferably, the preventative and therapeutic methods of the present invention involve administering a PKC inhibitor, to a patient in need thereof. The present inventor has determined that decreasing normal endogenous PKC activity is inhibitory to RSV infection of human cells. The subject invention also pertains to pharmaceutical compositions containing a PKC inhibitor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.